

English language instruction beginning in the early grades.

As technology improves, commercial and economic ties strengthen and cultural interchanges draw the nations of the world together, the United States must insure that the future generation of its citizens are sent well equipped into the complexities of their environment. Each person must be given the opportunity to grasp concepts and communicative skills necessary to understanding and effectively dealing with members of other cultures.

As the emphasis in education during the Kennedy years focused on science and technology, our schools must also strive to regain the dedication to excellence in language skills. We must not permit our Nation to become inadequate in the ever increasingly crucial realm of international affairs and only by actively encouraging a renewal of interest in foreign language instruction can we hope to compete with other Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out the implications this sense of the Congress resolution has on the bilingual education program. Whereas up to now bilingual instruction has been seen as a remedial program, it should become apparent that by coordinating with the international studies directive such a curriculum could be viewed as an enrichment activity. I would hope this statement would encourage schools to make bilingual programs available to all students, rather than only those identified as deficient in the English language. Not until such an attitude is prevalent among educators will the bilingual program be truly what Congress intended.

The United States must break away from its sense of insularism and recognize the benefits of an active interaction with other nations. This resolution is merely a statement of our awareness of the situation, and I expect to address these concerns with more specific legislation in the upcoming Congress. In the meantime, I urge my colleagues to add their support to the passage of this resolution.●

### PRESERVATION PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

SPEECH OF

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 17, 1980

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my support of H.R. 5496, the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, which the House is considering today. This legislation reaffirms the need to preserve and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans existing evidence of our Nation's diverse cultural heritage. Passage of this bill will insure the continuity and im-

provement of the provisions of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, which laid the groundwork for a working Federal, State, and local partnership committed to protecting our country's valuable historic and cultural resources.

The variety of cultural strands which comprise our Nation's unique historical fabric is shown in my own district in Santa Clara County by such landmarks as the Kotani-En Garden in Los Gatos, Calif., an early 20th century example of the classical Japanese tradition in landscape design. Just as the architect Tarashima translated his cultural inheritance in the ponds and symbolic rock gardens of Kotani-En, so do the Spanish features of the Hayes Mansion in San Jose, with its tiled roof and stuccoed facade, attest to a different, but equally vital, legacy in our cultural tradition. Without the protection guaranteed by the inclusion of these and other historic properties in the National Register, such significant contributions to the broad pattern of our history would go unrecognized.

The concern of historic preservation is not, however, only for our Nation's past, but for its future as well. Incorporating many important national priorities, such as energy and natural resource conservation, fighting inflation, revitalizing our urban areas, and providing greater opportunity for local employment, the historic preservation movement is a creative step forward in meeting the needs of the 20th century. While historic preservation legislation will not inhibit appropriate development, in this energy-conscious age newness is not always a viable directive. The encouragement on both Federal and local levels of a sympathetic attitude toward conservation, renovation, and reuse of existing buildings and materials should become an increasingly important priority.

Further, the provisions in H.R. 5496 for increased involvement of local governments in the administration and implementation of the Federal historic preservation program will offer new and much needed opportunities for preservation at the community level. With an estimated 2 million Americans currently supporting preservation interests through a variety of organizational memberships across the country, the active involvement of local governments is long overdue. Passage of H.R. 5496 will also authorize grants to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic and minority groups, and assist Americans of immigrant backgrounds in continuing their inherited customs and ties within their communities.

Building upon the Preservation Act of 1966, H.R. 5496 seeks to develop a broad national historic preservation program which recognizes the need to identify, manage and preserve over 15,000 years of American life. As we face the encroaching extinction of our irreplaceable natural, cultural, and

historic resources, one hopes that the 21st century will be heralded by a new consciousness—one which includes, and perhaps is guided by, a profound recognition of the value of preservation in planning for the future. With this in mind, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.●

### PRESIDENT SOMOZA TELLS HOW CARTER BETRAYED NICARAGUA—PART II

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 18, 1980

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on October 15, 1980, pages E4835-36, I place part I of this item in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which sketched in the background of the U.S. Government in turning Nicaragua over to the Sandinistas. Part II outlines the role of our Government and press in bringing this about. As a result of the downfall of Somoza, the turmoil in Central America has become worse and the chances of a Communist takeover in the whole area have increased. I commend part II to the attention of my colleagues.

[From American Opinion, October 1980]

Because of resolute fighting spirit and capable leadership, however, Nicaragua took longer to die than cold-blooded observers would have thought. The *World Almanac* quoted at the outset of the present article spoke of a "7-week war." The war lasted more like five years, not counting advance preparations in Cuba and elsewhere by the invaders. Bloody terror had stricken the capital city of Managua at Christmas in 1974, when the Sandinistas shot their way into the home of José María "Chema" Castillo, a friend of Somoza's who was giving a party for departing U.S. Ambassador Turner B. Sheldon (apparently the last U.S. official who was friendly to Nicaragua). Killed were two chauffeurs and the host, "Chema" Castillo, while forty-five persons of importance were held hostage. Not realizing yet the caliber of the terrorists, Somoza's government sent police to retake the home. Though well-trained, these policemen were getting into a new league, and were greeted with machine-gun fire. "As we learned later," writes Somoza of the invaders, "those were no amateurs. Their fire spread was small, indeed, and would have done justice to an automatic-weapon expert with the FBI. We were to learn later that this group had received the best training Castro could offer.

The terror continued for four years and then got worse. After a lull at the end of August 1978, as some hope was beginning to develop, Somoza's forces got word that the Sandinistas had been massively reinforced, and were planning "something big—like an attack on several cities at once." Within twenty-four hours that word was confirmed: "On September 9, 1978, at precisely 6:30 P.M., the revolutionary forces simultaneously attacked Matagalpa, Masaya, Leon, Esteli, Chinandega, and Managua. Their plan was designed by military experts, well coordinated, and carried out by seasoned revolutionaries."

identifiable, whose existence, however, like that of the planets Neptune and Pluto, can be discovered by inference from the behavior of other bodies longer known. Said agencies are presumably not just the Council on Foreign Relations or the Trilateral Commission in and of themselves, but plainly enough the work is done through them, as also through the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and satellites thereof.

It was the severe fortune of Anastasio Somoza Debayle to stand with his family and his country athwart the path of the Soviet-American condominium on its way to a New World Order. I say severe fortune instead of severe misfortune because President Somoza has the courage, and the sense of Duty, Honor, Country (he is a graduate of West Point) to challenge the damned juggernaut of international thugs. Unable to halt its remorseless advance, he escaped, like MacArthur from Bataan. If we do our duty, and have the honor to save our own country, he may yet return to his. The fate of one is not separate from that of the other.●

### PRESERVATION IN THE WEST—A PAST WITH A FUTURE

SPEECH OF

**HON. MORRIS K. UDALL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 17, 1980

● Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I too, would like to commend all those who have worked so long and so hard in the development of this fine bill.

My dear friend and colleague, Mr. SEIBERLING, first introduced similar legislation on this issue nearly 4 years ago. I and nearly 50 other Members of the House cosponsored that legislation. Although not enacted during the 95th Congress, the bill prompted much discussion among the historic preservation community, the administration, and the Congress on the needs and opportunities facing historic preservation in the coming decades.

The product of all this effort is H.R. 5496. It will assure a balanced and improved historic preservation program. It favorably supports the preservation partnership that has shown proven results throughout the Nation, in remote countrysides, and in towns and cities of all sizes.

Every Member's district has examples of historic preservation that are significant to local, State, and national events. In my own State of Arizona, we take particular pride in the historic preservation of properties such as Casa Grande National Monument—the first federally preserved historic property. We are also proud to retain the 11,000-year-old Lehner Mammoth Kill site, the 18th century colonial Spanish mission of San Xavier del Bac, and the infamous OK Corral in the Tombstone Historic District.

We westerners are extremely aware of the historic contributions that our ancestors, both native and immigrant, have made to the settlement of our great Nation. We are as supportive as any New Englander of legislation that

will assure preservation of our cultural heritage for generations to come.

The national historic preservation fund needs reauthorization now, to assure the continuity of the program begun with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In addition to the reauthorization, I am pleased to support a bill that offers so many positive program improvements, as I was a year ago when we considered and passed the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

H.R. 5496 is an excellent bill. It deserves the support of each and every one of us.●

### THE 62D ANNIVERSARY OF PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF LATVIA

**HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 18, 1980

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of the House to the 62d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the small Baltic State of Latvia. On November 18, 1918, the courageous people of Latvia established an independent nation, free from Russian rule.

Although as we observe this event, the people, who live in Latvia cannot join with us, it is important for us to keep alive the historic nature of this occasion. It is especially important to remember that the Soviet Union continues to suppress the nationalistic spirit of the non-Russian republics within the U.S.S.R.

As is common under Soviet domination, the people of Latvia are under total control. Above all the fundamental freedoms enjoyed by its citizens under their own constitution have been abolished. The Soviet-imposed rule in Latvia has brought with it untold suffering—arrests, deportations, executions, as well as nationalization of all private property and the downgrading of social and working conditions.

However, the period of tyranny and the continued suppression of their culture and self-expression have not dampened the great desire of the brave people of Latvia for national independence and restoration of their human rights. Many Latvians have managed to flee from the Communist terror in their homeland and are now living in various parts of the free world. They are deeply concerned about the future of their ancestral homeland and continue to speak out on behalf of the people of Latvia.

I believe that it is especially important for the United States to continue its full and uncompromising support for the basic concept of the sovereign rights of a people to the free and independent choice of the form of government under which they wish to live.

Over the years, I have introduced legislation which expresses the sense of Congress on U.S. policy concerning the Baltic States, signifies the belief in Congress that Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia should have the right of self-determination and not be subject to the colonial rule of the Soviet Government. House Concurrent Resolution 200, which was passed overwhelmingly, also urged the President to bring the matter of the Baltic States to the attention of all nations through the information agencies of the U.S. Government and seek their cooperation in keeping the Baltic issue before us, until they have regained their independence. This is of considerable moral support for the Baltic peoples and others who are held captive of communism that the United States as well as a great number of other Western countries have not recognized the forcible annexation of these nations by the Soviet Union. With the continued suppression of human rights in the U.S.S.R. it is imperative that the democratic countries of the world assert their opposition to this form of political tyranny and reinforce Latvians and others held captive by Soviet domination.

In closing, I wish to add my prayers to those Latvian Americans who have contributed so much to the development of our country while remembering their homeland and who pray to see their relatives and friends liberated from the brutal repression of the Soviet rule. I join in expressing my hope that the aspirations of the Latvian people for national independence will once more be restored.●

### SANTA CLARA COUNTY BOY SCOUT COUNCIL SALUTES LOCAL RELIGIOUS LEADERS

**HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 18, 1980

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor three outstanding men from Santa Clara County, Dr. Phillip Barrett, Rabbi Joseph Gitlin, and Father Walter E. Schmidt. On November 25, 1980, they will each be awarded the Distinguished Citizen for 1980 Award by the Santa Clara County Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Phillip Barrett has been an ordained Presbyterian minister for over 35 years. For the past 26 years he has been assigned to San Jose, Calif., where he has been active with such groups as the Grand Lodge of Masons and Kiwanis International, and has served as member of the board for various organizations including YMCA, Goodwill Industries, Campfire Girls Council of Churches, and the American Guild of Organists. His numerous contributions to Santa Clara County have earned him many well-deserved awards and honors.